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Forty-seventh session
Agenda item 8

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA AND ORGANIZATION OF WORK

Letter dated 9 October 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Yugoslavia to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit, enclosed herewith, a letter addressed to you by Mr. Ilija Djukic, Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agend item 8.

(Signed) Dragomir DJOKIC
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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ANNEX

Letter dated 9 October 1992 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Secretary-General

I should like, first of all, to express my pleasure that I had the opportunity, immediately upon my appointment as Foreign Minister, to be present during the talk that Mr. Milan Panić, Federal Prime Minister, recently had with you in New York.

That meeting was arranged immediately before the adoption on 22 September 1992 of General Assembly resolution 47/1, under which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly. We were then encouraged by Your Excellency's words to the effect that, in spite of all, you continued to count on us and our cooperation in the settlement of the problems facing Yugoslavia and on our joint contribution to the negotiations being conducted at Geneva within the framework of the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia. Furthermore, I gained the impression from my discussions with a large number of my counterparts during my visit to New York that the decision that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly implied non-participation in plenary meetings and in the work of the seven General Assembly committees.

I take this opportunity to convey to you the disagreement of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with the opinion of the Under-Secretary-General for Legal Affairs, the Legal Counsel, regarding the status of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, according to which the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is denied the right to "participate in the work of the General Assembly, its subsidiary organs" and conferences and meetings convened by the Assembly. However, it is not being denied "the right to participate in the work of organs other than Assembly bodies" (see A/47/485, annex).

This interpretation has given rise to increasing examples of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not being allowed to participate in bodies other than General Assembly bodies. For instance, a representative of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was prevented from participating in the meeting of the Trade and Development Board of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) held at Geneva on 28 September 1992. The explanation was that the decision taken by the General Assembly on Yugoslavia's non-participation related also to the subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly, including UNCTAD, meaning an "empty chair" for Yugoslavia at UNCTAD meetings.

We were particularly surprised by the efforts to prevent the participation of the Yugoslav delegation in the meetings of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme and its subcommittees being

held at Geneva from 1 to 9 October 1992. While accepting even conditionally the interpretation that resolution 47/1 related also to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly, we cannot, however, but be deeply concerned over this decision, in view of the fact that there are, at present, over 500,000 refugees from war zones in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. I believe that you will agree with my view that the exclusion of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia from the work of UNHCR will primarily affect those innocent men, women and children.

We are equally concerned about hints that the question of Yugoslavia's status will soon be raised also in other United Nations bodies such as the Economic and Social Council.

It is not my intention to use this opportunity to repeat what the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has done in the framework of its policy of peace, which was explained to you by Prime Minister Panić. However, I would like to assure you once again that it will continue to do everything in its power to eliminate the reasons for which the Security Council imposed sanctions on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In these efforts, priority will be accorded to the resumption of the process of achieving peace in the territory of Yugoslavia that is now going on within working groups at the International Conference on Former Yugoslavia at Geneva. An active contribution and participation by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, both in the Geneva talks and the United Nations and in other international forums discussing ways and means of settling the Yugoslav crisis, precisely serve the purpose of finding a just and lasting solution to all problems existing in the territory of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

(Signed) Ilija DJUKIC

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Forty-seventh session
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STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. In its resolution 46/42 of 6 December 1991, entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region", the General Assembly, inter alia, invited all Member States, as well as the relevant regional organizations and subregional groupings, to communicate to the Secretary-General concrete ideas and suggestions concerning this issue, and requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its forty-seventh session.

2. Pursuant to that resolution, the Secretary-General, on 14 February 1992, addressed a note verbale to all States requesting their views on the question of strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region in accordance with the relevant paragraphs of the resolution.

3. As at 31 August 1992, five Governments had replied to the Secretary-General's note verbale. Replies and notifications received subsequently will be published as addenda to this report.

II. SUMMARY OF THE DEBATE ON THE QUESTION OF STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION DURING THE FORTY-SIXTH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

4. For the most part, States addressing the issue of strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region pointed out once again that Mediterranean security was closely linked to security in Europe and the Middle East, and to international peace and security. Several delegations noted that strengthening of security in the Mediterranean region was a comprehensive process which should include parallel steps to settle conflict situations and eliminate hotbeds of conflict, strengthen trust between Mediterranean and other States, and develop fruitful cooperation in such fields as economic development, protection of the environment, transport, tourism, culture, science and technology.

5. A number of delegations expressed their grave concern at the continuing tensions in the Mediteranean region, and particularly at the tragic developments in Yugoslavia. They called for an immediate cessation of all military activities in that country and for a peaceful solution in keeping with the procedures and principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

6. Some speakers deplored the continuing presence of foreign military and naval forces in the Mediterranean region and called for their withdrawal. Delegations also spoke on the necessity to find just and lasting solutions to the Palestinian question and to the situation in Cyprus.

7. Several delegations emphasized the primary role of the Mediterranean States in strengthening security and cooperation in the region and the

necessity of giving a "Mediterranean dimension" to the process of strengthening of security and cooperation in Europe. Most speakers reiterated their support for the proposal made by France, Italy, Portugal and Spain concerning the possibility of convening a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. They also expressed the opinion that such a conference might serve as an effective instrument for safeguarding common interests and improving relations among the countries of the region.

8. A number of States noted with appreciation the emerging dialogue between the countries of the Western Mediterranean, and expressed hope that this process would further develop in the future.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

CAMEROON

[Original: French]

[5 July 1992]

The Government of the Republic of Cameroon:

(a) Welcomes this initiative, which contributes to the expansion of the scope of confidence- and security-building measures and measures to promote development at the regional level as advocated by the World Disarmament Campaign;

(b) Urges States in the Mediterranean subregion to combine their efforts, currently dispersed among various bodies (including the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and the Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries), in a common forum for discussion in order to enhance their effectiveness;

(c) To this end, encourages the initiative regarding the holding of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean, which would bring together States from the two shores of the Mediterranean Sea around the negotiating table;

(d) Notes with satisfaction that the parties concerned do not dissociate the search for security and the promotion of cooperation for economic and social development;

(e) Emphasizes the need for the African countries bordering on the Mediterranean not to separate their needs for security and development from those relating to the general context of the African continent.

CYPRUS

[Original: English]

[10 August 1992]

1. It is recognized that the Mediterranean region cannot be seen in a geographical vacuum. Positive developments world wide, particularly in Europe, undoubtedly affect the Mediterranean region. Similarly, tension and conflicts in one region have a ripple effect on the other. The end of the cold war and the transitional period that the global political architecture finds itself in makes even more imperative the urgent need for a collective security system to foster international peace and security.

2. General Assembly resolution 46/42 reaffirms that security in the Mediterranean is closely linked to that of Europe and to international peace and security in general. This recognition appeared in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), adopted at Helsinki in 1975, and was reaffirmed again in the Helsinki CSCE Summit Declaration of July 1992, which states that "the changes which have taken place in Europe are relevant to the Mediterranean region and that, conversely, economic, social, political and security developments in that region have a direct bearing on Europe." 1/

3. It is also recognized that for security and cooperation to exist in the Mediterranean, it is the responsibility of all States to conform in their actions to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations as well as to the provisions of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

4. The Republic of Cyprus reiterates the importance it attaches to promoting and enhancing security in the region. In this regard, it reaffirms its support for the establishment of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean and for the intensification of consultations with all qualifying States. To this end, the growing widespread support for its convening is welcomed. The non-aligned countries of the Mediterranean continue to contribute significantly to promoting security and cooperation in the Mediterranean. This fact was recognized at the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Accra in September 1991. The Republic of Cyprus welcomes also the decisions taken by the Second Ministerial Meeting of the Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Algiers in October 1991.

5. The Republic of Cyprus wishes, however, to express its continued concern at the persistent conflicts and tensions affecting the region, which

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1/ A/47/361-S/24370, annex, para. 37.

constitute serious threats to peace and security not only to the Mediterranean region but to international peace and security in general. It emphasizes, therefore, the urgent need to resolve in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, and on the basis of the Charter, the Middle East conflict, the question of Palestine, the situation in Lebanon and the continued military occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus following the Turkish invasion in 1974.

6. The Government of the Republic of Cyprus reaffirms its commitment to promote the Mediterranean region as a zone of security, peace and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation, and to enhance confidence- and security-building and disarmament in the region. In this regard, the Government of the Republic of Cyprus reiterates its commitment to the demilitarization of the Republic of Cyprus upon the withdrawal of the Turkish occupation forces and illegal settlers. Demilitarization can only contribute positively and significantly to peace and security in the region, in Europe as well as globally.

7. Today, the international community is fully engaged in promoting and implementing the purposes and principles of the Charter. It is therefore imperative for the international community to lay a solid foundation, through just and peaceful settlement of persistent problems in the region, for respecting and safeguarding the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all countries and peoples of the Mediterranean and for full adherence to the principles of non-use of force or threat of use of force and the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, in accordance with the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on a universal basis.

EGYPT

[Original: English]

[22 July 1992]

Strengthening of peace and security in the Mediterranean is a major concern of Egyptian foreign policy. Egypt supports all efforts that are being made towards realizing this objective and is an active participant in some of them. It is within this context and with a view to harmonizing such efforts that President Hosni Mubarak, during his speech before the European Parliament in Strasbourg in November 1991, proposed the establishment of a Mediterranean forum that would serve as a focal point of dialogue and interaction between opinion makers, both officials and non-officials, professionals and intellectuals. The purpose of this proposal is to ensure interaction of the various viewpoints concerning security and cooperation in the Mediterranean in order to arrive at a harmonious conceptual framework that would facilitate agreement on a common approach towards realizing this objective. Egypt is in the process of undertaking the necessary measures to implement this proposal and looks forward to assistance from all interested States and organizations in this regard.

GERMANY

[Original: English]

[23 March 1992]

The Gulf conflict has thrown the importance of the security of the entire Mediterranean region into stark relief. The stability of the region is marred by disparities in levels of development of the coastal countries. The Federal Government welcomes any initiative apt to promote the dialogue and cooperation in the Mediterranean region and finds the 5 + 5 process, which has already attained a degree of relative institutionalization, particularly deserving of its interest. All the more, it regrets the stagnation that has entered the talks. The idea of extending the success of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to include the Mediterranean region is closely linked to the success of the Middle East peace process. Therefore, the project of a conference on security and cooperation in the Mediterranean as proposed by Italy and Spain woud only seem meaningful after the peace talks have been concluded successfully.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original: English]

[30 July 1992]

As of now, the Government of the United Kingdom has no specific ideas or suggestions to make on this issue. However, it will continue to keep the matter under review and submit for the Secretary-General's consideration any suggestions or ideas that may be of value.

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Forty-seventh session
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POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

Report of the Secretary-General

1. The United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, established in pursuance of paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 2054 B (XX) of 15 December 1965, is made up of voluntary contributions from States, organizations and individuals, Governments of countries acting as hosts to refugees from South Africa, and other appropriate bodies. It is to be used for the following purposes:

(a) Legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation of South Africa;

(b) Relief of such persons and their dependants;

(c) Education of such persons and their dependants;

(d) Relief of refugees from South Africa.

2. In its resolution 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, the General Assembly, reiterating its support for continued and substantial humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community in order to alleviate the plight of those persecuted under discriminatory legislation in South Africa and their families, and to facilitate the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society, commended the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent efforts to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to persons persecuted under repressive and discriminatory legislation in South Africa, as well as assistance to their families and to refugees from South

Africa; expressed its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa; supported assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased confidence in the rule of law; and appealed for generous contributions to the Trust Fund as well as for direct contributions to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

3. Since the last report of the Secretary-General of 8 October 1991 (A/46/507), the Trust Fund has received contributions from Governments totalling $4,594,938 as follows:

	(United States dollars)
Australia	50 005
Austria	100 000
Barbados	500
China	30 000
Denmark	817 819
Egypt	424
Finland	935 434
France	239 720
Germany	110 246
Greece	4 500
Iceland	2 255
India	2 000
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	4 400
Japan	20 000
Kuwait	5 000
Luxembourg	14 286
Malaysia	1 000
Netherlands	140 651
New Zealand	11 020
Norway	725 833
Pakistan	3 000
Philippines	422
Republic of Korea	7 500

	(United States dollars)
Saint Lucia	200
Sweden	860 215
Thailand	2 000
Trinidad and Tobago	2 508
United States of America	502 000
Venezuela	2 000
	4 594 938

4. In addition, the following pledges are outstanding:

	(United States dollars)
Chile	10 000
Egypt	840
Iceland	2 338
India	2 000
Indonesia	3 000
Iraq	10 000
Japan	20 000
Luxembourg	15 152
Peru	1 000
Philippines	2 650
Republic of Korea	7 500
Senegal	5 000
Syrian Arab Republic	2 000
Togo	611
Turkey	5 000
	87 091

5. The total income to the Trust Fund since its inception, including interest, is $47,987,616 and the total amount of grants is $45,970,974, including those approved on 15 May and 1 October 1992.

6. In accordance with the decisions of the Committee of Trustees, five grants totalling $1,550,000 have been made from the Trust Fund during the period under review. Furthermore, on 1 October 1992 the Committee of Trustees extended three grants totalling $900,000.

7. The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit the report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa on its work since the date of the last report (see annex).

ANNEX

Report of the Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

1. The Committee of Trustees of the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa is composed of the following members:

Mr. Peter Osvald (Sweden), Chairman

Professor Ibrahim Gambari (Nigeria), Vice-Chairman

Mr. Juan Somavia (Chile)

Mr. Ahmed Snoussi (Morocco)

Mr. Jamsheed K. A. Marker (Pakistan)

2. Since 8 October 1991, the date of the last report (A/46/507), the Committee of Trustees decided on five grants from the Trust Fund during the reporting period and on three additional grants on 1 October 1992, for purposes within its terms of reference as laid down in General Assembly resolutions 2397 (XXIII) of 2 December 1968, 2671 (XXV) of 8 December 1970 and 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, as follows:

Grant No.	Date of decision	Amount (United States dollars)	Purpose*
184	15 May 1992	200 000	(a), (b) and (c)
185	15 May 1992	50 000	(a) and (b)
186	15 May 1992	200 000	(a)
187	15 May 1992	100 000	(a)
188	15 May 1992	1 000 000	(a) and (b)
189	1 October 1992	500 000	(a), (b) and (c)
190	1 October 1992	200 000	(a)
191	1 October 1992	200 000	(b)

* As given in paragraph 1 of the report of the Secretary-General above.

3. In 1991, the Committee continued to encourage direct contributions to voluntary organizations engaged in providing assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination in South Africa.

4. The Committee wishes to recall that on 14 September 1991 a National Peace Accord was signed by the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC), the Inkatha Freedom Party, the Government and a number of organizations including political parties, trade unions, religious and civic organizations. The international community welcomed this agreement as a significant step towards the improvement of the climate for negotiations. The wide-ranging agreement included a code of conduct for political parties; another such code for security forces; guidelines for the "reconstruction and development" of communities; and general principles for the pursuit of a multi-party democracy. The agreement provided also for a National Peace Committee, a National Peace Secretariat, local and regional dispute resolution committees as well as an arbitration procedure. Other political parties, trade unions, business, religious and civic organizations as well as representatives of the "self-governing" homelands were invited to enter into the agreement.

5. However, during the period under review, developments in South Africa had a serious and negative impact on the negotiating process agreed to by the major political parties towards the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

6. Escalating political violence, further exacerbated by the high crime rate and availability of weapons, culminated in the tragic massacre of some 40 innocent men, women and children at Boipatong on the night of 17 June 1992.

7. Dissatisfaction with the South African authorities' response in investigating and addressing the underlying causes which led to the atrocities, and allegations of possible collusion and involvement of security personnel, were factors that prompted nation-wide mass actions called by ANC to protest the Government's handling of the issue of violence.

8. The Committee of Trustees was most encouraged by the timely response of the Security Council to the grave situation prevailing in South Africa and the unanimous adoption of Security Council resolution 765 (1992) on 16 July 1992.

9. The Committee was further encouraged by the initiatives undertaken by the Secretary-General in the dispatch of a Special Representative to South Africa to discuss with the parties concerned measures which would assist in bringing an effective end to the violence and in creating the necessary conditions for the resumption of the negotiating process. The Committee is of the view that the stationing of United Nations Observers and the observations contained in the Secretary-General's report of 7 August 1992 1/ could significantly enhance prospects for an early resumption of the negotiating process, and for all parties to cooperate in combating violence so as to ensure the effective implementation of the National Peace Accord.

10. During the period under review the wave of violence within black communities reached unprecedented levels, resulting in 2,483 deaths between 1 January and 31 August 1992 with 348 recorded in August alone. This endemic violence increases the anguish, distrust and fear felt in the township communities and across the country.

11. According to the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, there has been a reduction in the number of political detainees during the period under review which the organization attributes to amendments made to the Internal Security Act in June 1991. The Committee notes with concern the fact that the overwhelming number of detentions took place in the so-called "homelands" during the reporting period. On 6 September 1992, Ciskei security personnel opened fire on ANC supporters who attempted to march from the Ciskei border to the capital of Bisho, killing 28 people.

12. It will be recalled that South African authorities and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) signed an agreement on 4 September 1991 for the voluntary repatriation of an estimated 40,000 political exiles and refugees. Since then UNHCR has played a key role in the repatriation of over 5,200 exiles who had returned to South Africa by the middle of July 1992. In addition, 7,000 persons returned to South Africa under the auspices of the National Coordinating Committee for the Repatriation of Exiles. However, the prevailing violence, instability and uncertainty have increased the difficulties the returnees face with special regard to reintegration and employment in the country.

13. Progress on the important question of the release of remaining political prisoners was also thwarted owing to the breakdown in political talks. It will be recalled that an estimated 1,000 political prisoners were released during 1991. However, during 1992, progress has been slow in obtaining the release of some 500 persons still listed in detention for political reasons.

14. The Committee of Trustees expressed the hope that recent developments could signal both the release of the remaining political prisoners by the end of 1992 as well as the resumption of the negotiating process.

15. The Committee expressed grave concern at the continued ill-treatment of prisoners and the high number of deaths in police custody as reported by the press and human rights monitoring organizations.

16. The Committee took note with appreciation of the work being undertaken by Justice Richard Goldstone, Chairman of the Commission of Inquiry regarding the Prevention of Public Violence and Intimidation. The Committee was hopeful that agreement would soon be reached on the question of the release of remaining political prisoners as well as on the question of immunity, so as to enable the Commission to undertake the necessary investigations which could serve to curb the violence and help to create an atmosphere of trust so essential for the resumption of negotiations.

17. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/79 F of 13 December 1991, the Committee of Trustees has provided assistance for the reintegration of former political prisoners and newly released prisoners into South African society.

18. Through its activities in 1992, the Committee has also provided assistance to voluntary agencies, mostly inside South Africa, that are rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to victims of apartheid. Last but not least, it has supported work in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing continuing adverse effects of these laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the rule of law.

19. Because of changing circumstances in South Africa, the Committee of Trustees has decided from now onwards to channel its assistance exclusively through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa.

20. The Committee of Trustees wishes to express its appreciation and gratitude to the Secretary-General for his encouragement and assistance, as well as to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and to voluntary organizations concerned for their continuing cooperation.

Notes

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS
AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES
IN THE NEAR EAST
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES
AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE AND OTHER ARABS
OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-seventh year

Letter dated 12 October 1992 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been instructed by the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which retains the powers and responsibilities of the Provisional Government of Palestine, to bring the following to your attention:

Referring to my letter addressed to Your Excellency on 6 October 1992, I would further like to inform you of recent developments in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem. In the last five days, several Palestinian protesters have been killed and at least 200 have been wounded by Israeli troops. The protesters have been demonstrating in solidarity with the thousands of Palestinian prisoners who are on hunger strike in Israeli jails and detention centres. The hunger strike, begun on 27 September 1992, was undertaken after the prisoners had exhausted all other means of calling attention to their grievances and having them addressed by the Israeli prison authorities.

I would also like to refer to statements recently made by the Prime Minister of Israel with regard to the current situation, which forebode an increase in Israeli repression and violence against the Palestinians in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem.

As I mentioned previously, we expect actions to be taken by the Secretary-General and the Security Council to put an end to the continuous breaches of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 committed by the Israeli authorities and to put an end to the suffering of the Palestinian prisoners.

I would be grateful if you would arrange to have the text of this letter distributed as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 30, 35, 73 and 74, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nasser AL-KIDWA
Permanent Observer of
Palestine to the United Nations